



HISTORIC  
VIEWS  
of  
GETTYSBURG



# HISTORIC VIEWS OF GETTYSBURG

ILLUSTRATIONS IN HALF-TONE OF ALL THE IMPORTANT VIEWS AND HISTORICAL  
PLACES ON THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD



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J. I. MUMPER, Custodian.

## *The Gettysburg National Park*

**T**HIS volume is issued in the hope that its illustrations will afford visitors and others interested in the Battlefield of Gettysburg some insight into the beauties of the natural scenery, enhanced now by hundreds of monuments of tasteful and elegant design marking the positions which were occupied by the volunteer troops. The veteran organizations were aided in the construction of these monuments by liberal appropriations by the legislatures of their States. The perfectly constructed Telford avenues, substantial tablets marking Confederate positions and park-like appearance of this vast field, together with the imposing general monument and individual markers, placed at the line position of each Regular organization, shows the unstinted hand with which the United States Government has taken up its work and is making this Battlefield, in a special manner, the Mecca of pilgrimage to all lovers of our Union.

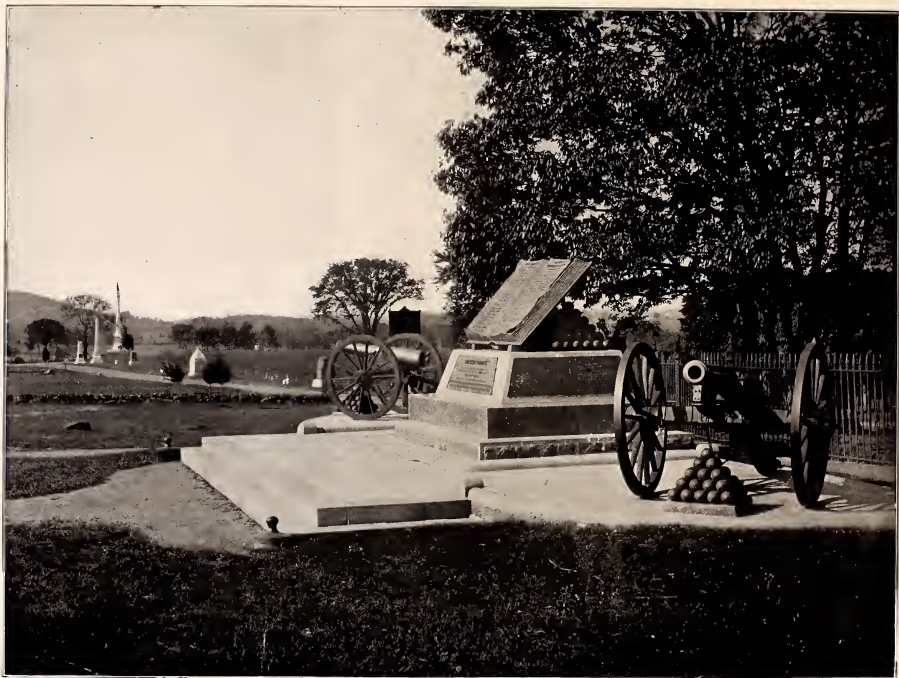
There is a reason for all of this. The Battle of Gettysburg enjoys a distinction which cannot be accorded to any other of the great battles of the Civil War. It has been well said it is the high water mark of the tide of the Rebellion. The waves of fire which surged around these hills on those three days of July 1863, ever receded until they sank into eternal calm at Appomattox. It was the only battle which was fought on free soil. All previous battles led up to Gettysburg; those subsequent led away from it. To no one General can the credit of causing the battle to be fought here be given; likewise to no one in particular more than another belongs the credit of conducting it to a successful issue. It was the soldier's battle.

While the following pages will contain some references to particular incidents connected with the monuments being described, it is not our purpose to go into a detailed account of the Battle. The hundreds of histories which have been written on this subject and the guide-books with their descriptions of the movements of troops, etc., adequately cover that part.

The idea of the preservation of the Battlefield of Gettysburg, had its inception as early as April 30, 1864, when the "Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association" was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, "to hold and preserve the Battle-grounds of Gettysburg, with the natural and artificial defenses, as they were at the time of said battle, and by such perpetuation, and such memorial structures as a generous patriotic people may aid to erect, to commemorate the heroic deeds, the struggles, and the triumphs of their brave defenders."

Appropriations from nearly all of the States whose troops were engaged here, together with a sum which was raised by the sale of certificates of stock and some other sources, placed at the disposal of this body a total of \$106,574.59. All of this was expended in the purchase, restoration, improvement and maintenance of the grounds, so that in 1895 when by deed of conveyance their holdings were transferred to the United States, they had acquired about 600 acres of the most important parts of the field, had constructed 17 miles of avenues and driveways, and had provided sites and supervised the erection of 320 monuments.

On February 11, 1895, a bill introduced in Congress by Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, became a law. It provided for the establishment of the "Gettysburg National Park" to be in charge of a commission appointed by the Secretary of War, who, under his directions, were "to superintend the opening of additional roads, . . . . . mark the boundaries . . . . . ascertain and definitely mark the lines of battle of all troops engaged . . . . . to acquire lands which were occupied by infantry, cavalry and artillery, and such other adjacent lands as he may deem necessary to preserve the important topographical features of the Battlefield."



THE HIGH-WATER MARK. Among the last work that was done on the field by the Memorial Association was the erection at the "copse of trees" of a unique and artistic memorial. Upon the open pages of an immense bronze volume are recorded the incidents of Longstreet's historic assault, with the names of all commands that participated in it on both sides. It was designed by the late Col. John B. Bachelder, who in speaking of its title said: "It was here that one of the most gallant charges recorded in history terminated; here that the tide of success of the Confederacy turned. From this spot the defeated troops fell back and never again made a successful stand. This was indeed the High-Water Mark of the Rebellion." Its cost was covered by special appropriations by the Northern States whose troops participated.





**PENNSYLVANIA'S EQUESTRIAN STATUES.** Erected by a grateful Commonwealth in honor of her distinguished sons at a cost of \$100,000. The name George Gordon Meade will always recall to the minds of the American people the victory at Gettysburg. Promoted to the command of the Army of the Potomac on the 28th of June, but three days before the battle opened here, the position he occupied was one of enormous responsibility, and to his military sagacity and careful direction must be given much of the credit of its glorious ending. General Winfield Scott Hancock, "The Superb," a man of magnificent appearance and a splendid soldier, was sent by General Meade to assume command of the field on the first day when informed of the death of Reynolds. His appearance on Cemetery Hill stayed the retreat and restored confidence to the remnants of the First and Eleventh Corps. General John Fulton Reynolds was recognized as one of the ablest men of the North, and his untimely end cast a pall of sorrow over the entire army. In the choice vigor of his full manhood, in the fullness of a well-earned military fame, he perished upon this field which his genius had fixed for the determination of the great and decisive conflict of the war. Yet, as General Meade said: "Where could a man meet better the inevitable hour than in defense of his native State, his life-blood mingling with the soil on which he first drew breath."



VIRGINIA STATE MEMORIAL. This contribution of the Old Dominion State was dedicated in June 1917. The equestrian figure represents Gen. Robert E. Lee. The monument is placed on West Confederate Avenue at the point from which the Confederate commander viewed Pickett's charge. Figures at base represent various arms of the service.



RELIEF MAP OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG. Size 9 feet 2½ inches by 12 feet 8 inches. Surveys of field by Lieut. Col. E. B. Cope, engineer; S. A. Hammond, H. W. Mattern, E. M. Hewitt, A. A. Partner, assistant engineers. Relief map made by Col. E. B. Cope, engineer; J. C. Wierman, assistant. Scale 200 feet to inch.

A—York Pike. B—Hanover Road. C—Baltimore Pike. D—Taneytown Road. E—Emmitsburg Road. F—Hagerstown Road. G—Chambersburg Road. H—Old Tape Worm, present Western Maryland Railroad. I—Mummasburg Road. J—Newville Road. K—Carlisle Road. L—P. & R. R. R. M—Rock Creek. N—Harrisburg Road. O—Marsh Creek. P—Willoughby Run. Q—Hunterstown Road. R—Barlows' Knoll. S—Howard Avenue. T—Oak Ridge. U—Seminary Ridge. V—Reynold's Woods. W—Penn College. X—Theological Seminary. Y—Gettysburg. Z—National Cemetery. 1—East Cemetery Hill. 2—Culp's Hill. 3—Wolf Hill. 4—Powers' Hill. 5—Meade's Headquarters. 6—The Angle. 7—Hancock Avenue. 8—Little Round Top. 9—Big Round Top. 10—Valley of Death. 11—Devil's Den. 12—Wheat Field. 13—The Loop. 14—Peach Orchard. 15—Trostle Buildings.





PICKETT'S CHARGE—GETTYSBURG. Reproduced from a famous painting by Rothermel, which is now owned by the State of Pennsylvania and on exhibition in the State Library. It is classic in point of execution and was considered by military men of that day to fairly present the conditions of a close quarter fight.



GENERAL MEADE, HIS HEADQUARTERS AND "OLD BALDY." A war-time photo of General Meade is shown above. The little weather-boarded house on the Taneytown Road was used by him as general headquarters during the battle. It is one of the rugged battle marks of the field, and is always open for the inspection of tourists. Particular interest attaches to the picture of "Old Baldy." He was in the first battle of Bull Run and was twice wounded: was purchased by General Meade in the Fall of 1861, and was used continuously in all his campaigns. He was slightly wounded again at Antietam, and on July 2d, at Gettysburg was struck by a bullet, seriously wounded and sent to the rear. His recovery from the wound was slow, and when the campaign of 1864 opened he was sent to the General's home near Philadelphia, where he completely recovered and was used by General Meade as a saddle horse for a number of years after the war. He was in the funeral cortege, followed his master's body to the grave, and survived him a full decade. "Baldy" died December 16, 1882, and on Christmas day was resurrected by Albert C. Johnson and Harry W. Hervey. They had his head stuffed, mounted on an ebony shield, inscribed with record of his service, and together with the front hoofs, which were made into inkstands, it was presented to Gen. Geo. G. Meade Post No. 1, C. A. R., of Philadelphia. Through the courtesy of Mr. Albert C. Johnston we are allowed the use of the above copyrighted photograph.





EAST CEMETERY HILL is located south of Gettysburg on the Baltimore Pike, and opposite the National Cemetery. This hill was seized by the Union force early in the first day, and the foresight displayed by its commandant, General Steinwehr, in fortifying it, proved of vital importance in the final cast of the battle. Around the base of the hill were low stone walls which afforded excellent protection for the infantry, but the bare summit stood out in bold relief, the cannon presenting targets for the enemy's artillery. To protect them the crescent shaped lunettes were thrown up. The hill thus fortified, and apparently strongly manned, was in view of General Lee in the Seminary cupola, and its appearance doubtless deterred him from further effort on the first day. This hill was among the first

property to be acquired by the Battlefield Memorial Association, and its historical unities have been preserved in the original lunettes, walls, etc.

Our illustration from the top of the Hill shows a wide sweep of country of historic interest. Numbered 1 is Stevens' Knoll. To the right the handsome equestrian statue to the memory of General Slocum. Standing near it a modest little stone marks the position of the Fifth Maine Battery. It was commanded by Captain Stevens and was actively engaged in each day's battle. From the commanding position it occupied, this battery poured a destructive flank fire into the assaulting column that was moving against East Cemetery Hill the evening of the second day, and contributed largely to its repulse.

Culp's Hill is numbered 2. Just above it can be seen outlined against the sky the spot where General Stuart, attempting to pass the Union lines, was met by the combined forces of the Union. It was here that occurred the greatest cavalry battle of the war. The Confederates were defeated in the engagements, the Confederates were nearly as high as Cemetery Hill, and a mile distant. It is nearer Stevens' Hill than Cemetery Hill.





above the figure 3 several monuments of granite. They are more than three miles long. The Confederate cavalry under General J. E. B. Stuart was on the right flank of the Union army in connection with Pickett's charge, and there were a number of close quarters of Gregg and Custer, and there were a number of close quarters of the war. After several hours of fighting the Union forces were forced back. The extreme southern end of a ridge and running north and south about 1.5 miles, and little more than half

a mile from the summit of Culp's Hill. The Confederate plan of battle for the second day on their left, provided for an attack of infantry on the Union position at East Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill. In order to properly support the infantry in these movements Andrews' battalion and Graham's battery, the whole under the command of Major Latimer, were placed in position on Benner's Hill. Opposing them and within easy range, were the batteries on East Cemetery Hill, Stevens' Knoll and Culp's Hill, and after a short contest Major Latimer was mortally wounded and his command literally blown from the hill. Eye-witnesses describe this hill as presenting a scene of carnage and destruction not exceeded by any other portion of the field.

No. 5 shows in the distance Granite Hill, where during the cavalry maneuvers on the flank, a Confederate battery was in position. The row of trees indicated by the figure 6 marks the course of historic Rock Creek. No. 7 the equestrian statue of General Hancock. No. 8 the stone fence which was in position at the time of the battle, around which clusters the memory of that desperate hand-to-hand struggle for the possession of the batteries crowning the summit. Here men fought with any weapon that came to hand, and the history of the engagement records the fact that a lieutenant of Rickett's battery actually killed an opponent with a stone.



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Culp's Hill is numbered 2. Just above the figure 3 several monuments can be seen outlined against the timber. They are more than three miles distant and mark the spot where the Confederate cavalry under General Stuart, attempting to pass the right flank of the Union army and create confusion in the rear in connection with Pickett's charge, were met by the combined forces of Gregg and Custer, and there occurred the greatest cavalry battle of the war. After several hours of spirited fighting, in which there were a number of close quarter engagements, the Confederates were forced back.

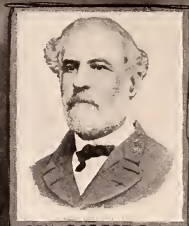
No. 4 shows Benner's Hill, the extreme southern end of a ridge nearly as high as Cemetery Hill, and running north and south about a mile distant. It is nearer Stevens' Knoll, and little more than half

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GEN. ROBERT E. LEE



GENERAL LEE'S HEADQUARTERS CHAMBERSBURG PIKE



WHERE GEN. ARMISTEAD, CSA, FELL  
THE ANGLE

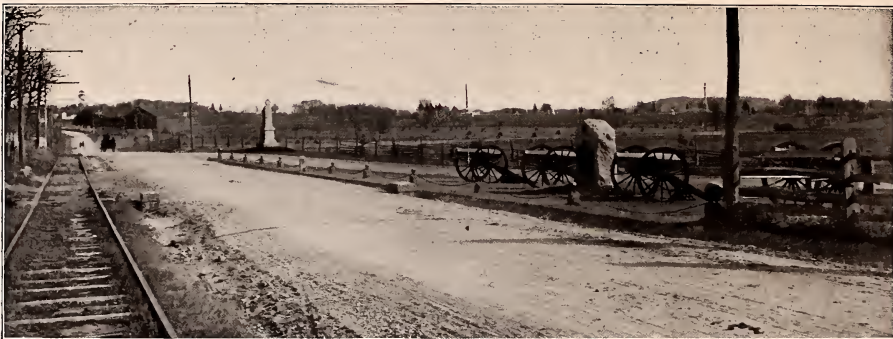
A CONFEDERATE PAGE. The old stone building that was occupied by General Lee as his headquarters is on the Chambersburg pike, about one-half mile from the western limits of the town. It is along the noted points of interest on the first day's field, and a tour of that part is not deemed complete without a visit to that structure. On Culp's Hill is located the memorial of the the Second Maryland regiment, C. S. A. It is the only monument that marks the position of a Confederate organization on the battlefield. The Second Maryland was connected with Stuart's Brigade of the old "Stonewall" division and was the only Maryland regiment in the Army of Northern Virginia. This does not by any means represent their strength in that cause, for many full companies of Maryland troops were enrolled in Virginia regiments. The scroll monument stands within the "Angle." It was erected by the Memorial Association, and marks the spot where, during Pickett's charge, the valiant Armistead, enthused with supposed victory, was shot down among the guns of Cushing's Battery.



**LITTLE ROUND TOP.** Little Round Top, with its neighbor, Big Round Top, form the left of Cemetery Ridge, the Union position. Big Round Top is 210 feet above the Gettysburg town level and almost 400 feet above Plum Run, the sluggish stream at its base. Little Round Top is connected by a narrow defile, and is not so high by 105 feet. The west slope of the smaller hill was bare of timber and an excellent position for artillery. After being occupied by the Union infantry the effort was made to get cannon to its summit. There were no roads, and the guns of Hasslett's Battery were finally drawn to the summit by hand and with ropes. Once in position it was impossible to use them. Devil's Den was occupied by Confederate sharpshooters, and they picked off the gunners. On this summit General Weed was mortally wounded, and as Lieutenant Hasslett stooped over him he, was shot, falling dead across his chief. Finally, after eight companies of Berdan sharpshooters were distributed on the west side of the hill the Confederates were forced to vacate their position, and the guns were used with good effect. The mountain gap showing over the head of General Warren's statue is Monterey Pass, through which General Lee's army retreated on its way from Gettysburg.



**DEVIL'S DEN.** Opposite Round Tops, on the west bank of Plum Run, the ground—not so high but as wild and steep—rises to the crest of the Devil's Den, named from the ominous character of its rocks, with their hard and rugged faces and the gloom of their deep recesses. Between Devil's Den and the Round Tops is the valley of Death. Such indeed it was. This ledge was part of the line of defense of the Third Corps on the second day, and later furnished excellent positions for Confederate sharpshooters.



**EMMITSBURG ROAD.** This road runs in a southwesterly direction to Emmitsburg, Md., and was traversed by the First, Third and Eleventh Corps in their advance to Gettysburg. The outlook here is toward the main line of the battle of the Second Corps, the Codori buildings showing to the left.



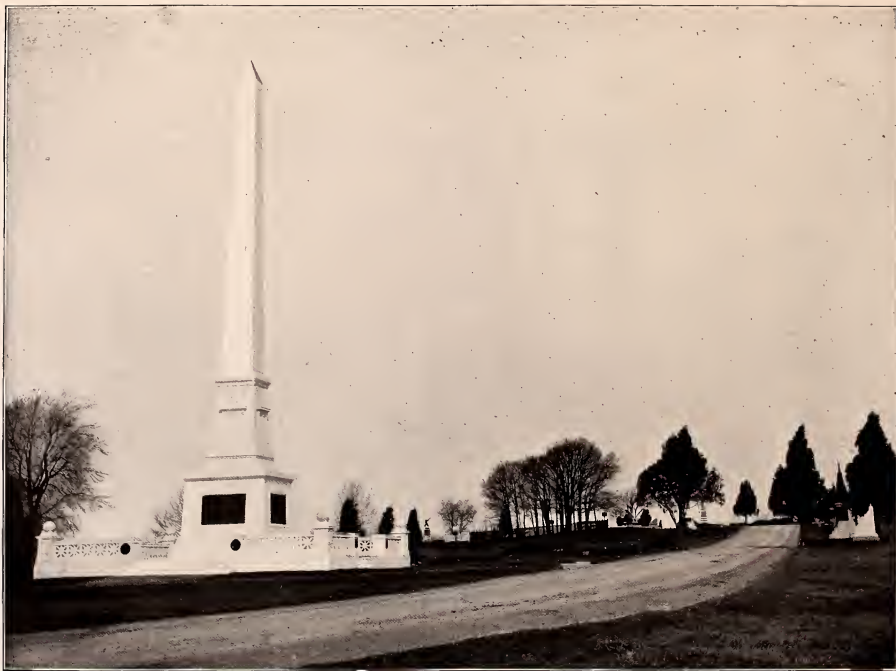
**THE TROSTLE BUILDINGS.** This group of farm buildings was in the very center of the storm of the second day. The stone wall which runs from the right of the picture to the corner of the house and to the left stood at the time, and here Biglow's Battery was hemmed in and sustained a portion of its terrific loss. A small monument which stands just to the left of the barn marks the spot where General Sickles received his severe wound on the second. The buildings show marks of many bullets and shells.



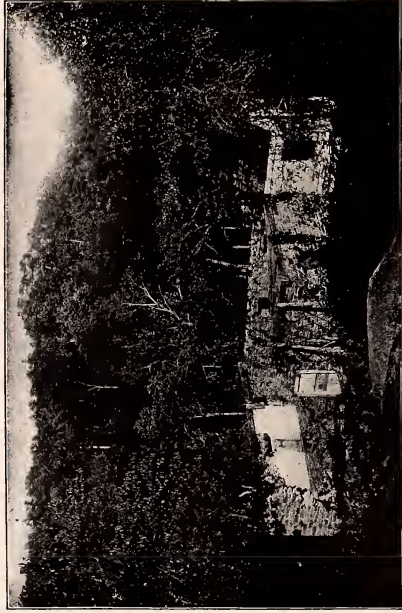


**SPANGLER'S MEADOW.** This view from McAllister's Woods is in the direction of Eastern Culp's Hill. Several hundred of Johnston's Confederates were buried in trenches in this meadow. On the rock stands the pioneer monument, the Second Massachusetts. It was erected by the regimental association during the summer of 1879. On the front a bronze tablet with an inscription recites the facts connected with the historic charge of that regiment across the meadow. This monument attracted the attention of other survivors who journeyed here, and the brief story on its bronze plate inspired other commands with tales of valor to tell to erect similar memorials, until the result is that the position of every volunteer organization is marked.





UNITED STATES REGULARS' MONUMENT. A recent appropriation by the general government provided a sum sufficient to properly mark the positions of regular troops who participated in the battle. Fortunately the bulk of the appropriation was used in the construction of this strikingly handsome memorial. It stands on Hancock Avenue, about one hundred yards south of the famous "Copse of Trees," which show in the center of the illustration, surrounded by the iron fence. Just to the left of the Copse show the monuments in the "Angle" while to the right of the road the wigwam of the Tammany regiment rises between the cedars. Of the regular troops engaged here, a total of 43 organizations, there were 13 regiments of infantry, 4 of cavalry and 26 batteries of artillery. Large bronze plates on four sides contain appropriate inscriptions.



THE OLD McALLISTER MILL. This picturesque ruin, located about one and one-half miles southeast of Gettysburg, is closely associated with the events of our slave-holding nation prior to the war period. This was the first, genuine "Underground Railway Station" north of Mason and Dixon's line. Sympathetic spirits among the residents of the community for years plotted runaway slaves to this rendezvous of safety. They were secreted in the cog-pit and when conditions were favorable were passed north to the protection of the Quaker settlements. In the eight years just preceding the war more than 200 slaves were thus assisted in their efforts to gain their liberty.



DOUGH TRAY. This picture shows the Dough Tray that Jennie Wade was working over when she was killed at Gettysburg. This tray was used by the Union soldiers to hold the bodies of the dead. It is typical to thousands of the present generation, who never heard of a Dough Tray. It is typical to this part of Pennsylvania. In fact, there are families that are using them to this day.



MENCHEY'S SPRING



SPANGLER'S SPRING



OLD SPANGLER'S SPRING

**HISTORIC SPRINGS.** Spangler's Spring at the southeast slope of Culp's Hill, where soldiers of both armies secured water and mingled together freely during the night of July 2d, is shown as it appeared at that time and in its present condition. Menchey's Spring at the base of Cemetery Hill was used by the Eleventh Corps troops.



HOUSE WHERE JENNIE WADE WAS KILLED, JULY 3<sup>RD</sup> 1863. BALTIMORE ST.



JENNIE WADE MONUMENT  
CITIZENS' CEMETERY

JENNIE WADE. The only citizen of Gettysburg who was killed during the battle, Miss Jennie Wade, a young lady, 20 years of age, was struck by a sharpshooter's bullet in a little brick house on Baltimore street, near the National Cemetery. She with her mother were taking care of her sister, who occupied the front room with her child, which was three days old the morning the battle opened. It was on account of this sister that they were compelled to remain in the house; nearly all of the citizens of Gettysburg were in their cellars. On the morning of the third day she was in the rear room working in dough, preparing to bake, and was instantly killed by a bullet that passed through two doors before striking her. The other occupants escaped unhurt. The house has not been changed and shows the marks of several hundred bullets. It is now a war museum, and attracts thousands of tourists each year to hear the story of Jennie Wade's death; to see the old battle-marked house, and the complete collection of battlefield relics which are exhibited here.



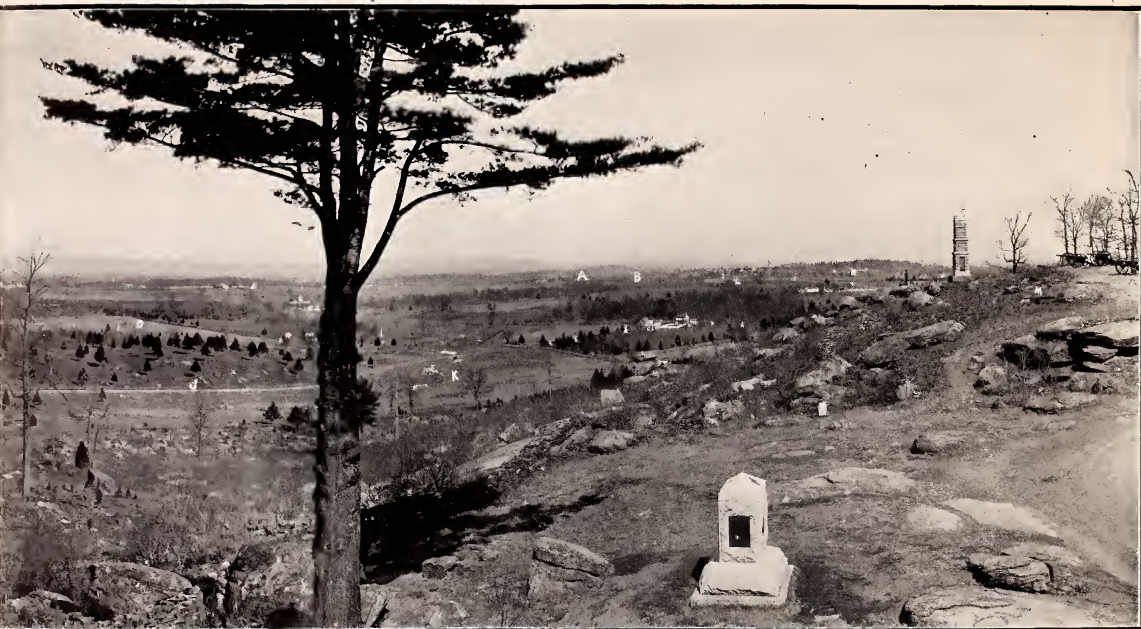




**THE SECOND DAY'S BATTLE.** On the morning of July 2d the Union army occupied and had well fortified a position as follows: The Twelfth Corps, under General Slocum, was on the right, occupying Culp's Hill; on their left and occupying Cemetery Hill and Ziegler's Grove, the remnants of the First and Eleventh Corps; General Hancock's Second Corps extended the line from near Little Round Top; the Third Corps under General Sickles, formed on a ridge along the Emmitsburg road, three-fourths of a mile in front of the intended line of battle; the Fifth Corps was in reserve,

and the Sixth still marching. On the Confederate side General Ewell's Corps was in front of the Union right at Culp's Hill, and his line extended through the streets of Gettysburg to Seminary Ridge; A. P. Hill's Corps extended the line south along the ridge, while on his right, Longstreet's Corps reached to the base of Round Top. General Lee, in command of the Confederate forces, determined to attack the left of the Union line. Accordingly, about three o'clock in the afternoon, Longstreet's Corps commenced a furious assault on the Union Third Corps in the advanced position

it occupied at the Peach Orchard. The fighting soon became a field, and finally nearly half of both sides were killed or wounded. The fighting continued until dark and resulted in a tactical draw, but the Union forces were able to maintain their position on Round Top, which was maintained throughout the night. While the battle raged on the left, the Union right, sent against the Confederate flank, was held by General Meade (Louisiana Tigers) and H.



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the summit of the hill, captured several of the guns, and here oc- curred the famous hand-to-hand fight, where men fought with ram- mers, clubs, stones and even their fists. The artillerymen, with the aid of some infantry, finally succeeded in driving back their as- sailants with heavy loss. Simultaneously with this attack, John- ston's division of Confederates moved against Culp's Hill. A por- tion of the Twelfth Union Corps, which occupied this line, had been sent to the relief of Sickles' troops at the Wheatfield. After a severe fight with the remnant, Johnston's troops occupied a por- tion of the intrenchments for the night.

The principal places of interest that are shown in the above illustration are indicated as follows: A—Seminary Ridge, the Con- federate line on July 2d and 3d. B—Emmitsburg Road. C— Trostle Buildings. D—Wheatfield. E—Peach Orchard. F—Rose Buildings and Observation tower on Confederate Avenue. H— Devil's Den. I—Warren Avenue. J—Crawford Avenue. K—Val- ley of Death. L—Hancock Avenue. M—Summit of Little Round Top. N—General Meade's Headquarters.



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it occupied at the Peach Orchard, Loop, Wheatfield, and Devil's Den. The fighting soon became general on that portion of the field, and finally nearly half of both armies were involved. It continued until dark and resulted in the Union troops being driven back to the base of Round Top to the originally intended line, which was maintained throughout the remainder of the battle. While the battle raged on the left, General Ewell under orders to turn the Union right, sent against Cemetery Hill the brigades of Hayes (Louisiana Tigers) and Hoke. They fought their way to

the summit of the hill, captured several of the guns, and here occurred the famous hand-to-hand fight, where men fought with rammers, clubs, stones and even their fists. The artillerymen, with the aid of some infantry, finally succeeded in driving back their assailants with heavy loss. Simultaneously with this attack, Johnston's division of Confederates moved against Culp's Hill. A portion of the Twelfth Union Corps, which occupied this line, had been sent to the relief of Sickles' troops at the Wheatfield. After a severe fight with the remnant, Johnston's troops occupied a portion of the intrenchments for the night.

The principal places of interest that are shown in the above illustration are indicated as follows: A—Seminary Ridge, the Confederate line on July 2d and 3d. B—Emmitsburg Road. C—Troost Buildings. D—Wheatfield. E—Peach Orchard. F—Rose Buildings and Observation tower on Confederate Avenue. H—Devil's Den. I—Warren Avenue. J—Crawford Avenue. K—Valley of Death. L—Hancock Avenue. M—Summit of Little Round Top. N—General Meade's Headquarters.





PENNSYLVANIA MONUMENT. On an elevation 200 yards south of the "Angle" the State of Pennsylvania has erected this memorial at a cost of \$200,000. It is easily the most striking of the cluster of monuments on the battlefield. It is 110 feet high and 80 feet square at the base. Around the base and inside the arches are bronze tablets containing the names of every soldier of Pennsylvania who was engaged in the Battle of Gettysburg,—a total of 34,530.



NEW YORK. The State of New York erected this splendid monument to the memory of its dead at an expense of \$60,000. It is in the National Cemetery and faces the section of graves where 867 of New York's dead lie. It is an imposing shaft, with large bronze tablets around the base, representing important events in each day's battle. The equestrian statue of General Slocum is the work of the sculptor, E. C. Potter, and is an example of the generosity of the Empire State. It cost \$30,000. Of the 360 organizations that composed the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg 175 were from New York and Pennsylvania. Each of these States furnished at all times more than one-fourth of the army. Twenty-nine States of the Union had troops in the two armies at Gettysburg. On the Confederate side the State of Virginia supplied one-fourth of the infantry, two-thirds of the cavalry and nearly two-thirds of the artillery that invaded the North. Three-fourths of the troops composing the Army of Northern Virginia were supplied by Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia.





**THE WHEAT FIELD.** This view from the east side shows the Wheat Field, famous in the history of Gettysburg—the “Whirlpool of the Battle.” This was one of the most hotly contested parts of the field. It was fought over six times during the afternoon of July 2d, and was strewn with dead and wounded of both sides. During the progress of the fighting here thirteen brigades, representing four corps of the Union army, were engaged in the Wheat Field, the strip of woods on the side and at Devil’s Den. They lost in killed, wounded and missing, 4133. Opposed to them on the Confederate side were six brigades of Longstreet’s Corps, who lost a total of 2822. It must be remembered that a Confederate regiment had from 40 to 50 per cent. more men than those of the Union army. The Confederate commander pursued the wise policy of putting new forces into old regiments, thus keeping them recruited, instead of organizing new regiments, as was done in the North. This difference in the strength of the subdivisions of the two armies should be borne in mind when we come to consider them as they contended with each other.



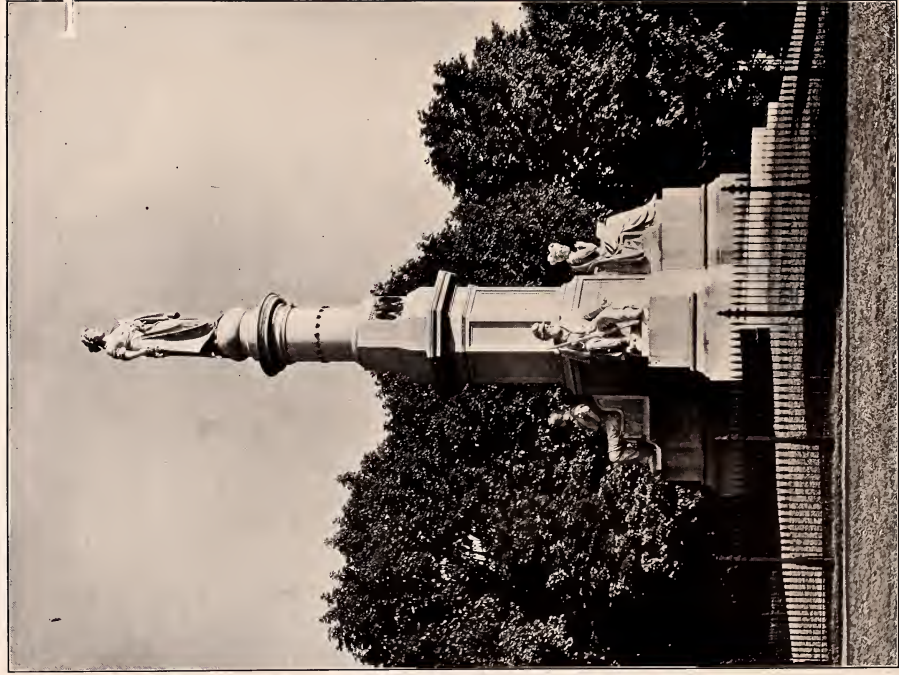
**PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE LINE.** McCandless’ Brigade of Pennsylvania Reserves forming on the slope of Little Round Top, made the final charge on the second day on this portion of the field. They swept the Wheat Field, and falling back to a position protected by a stone fence in the rear of the monuments, maintained it during the remainder of the battle.



**REYNOLDS' AVENUE.** This view shows the position that was occupied by Cutler's Brigade in the first advance of the infantry on the first day. Davis' Mississippi Brigade, advancing just north of the Chambersburg pike, were their opponents at this point. The battle at once raged fiercely all along Cutler's position, and his men were gradually being forced back to Seminary Ridge, while some were in imminent danger of being captured. A brilliant charge by the Sixth Wisconsin, which was in reserve at the Seminary buildings, saved the position for a time. Co-operating with Cutler's men they drove several hundred of Davis' troops into the railroad cut, where they surrendered. This abandoned railroad cut was part of the old Pennsylvania State line, called the "Tapeworm" by reason of its circuitous windings. It was championed by Thaddeus Stevens, "The Great Commoner," and in 1833 was graded twelve miles west of Gettysburg at a cost to the State of \$750,000. Political opponents compelled the abandonment of the project, and it was not until 1889 that it was finished by the Western Maryland Company, thus connecting Gettysburg, via Hagerstown, with points West and South.



**OAK RIDGE.** The view shown here is looking south along the line that was occupied by Robinson's Division of the First Corps, the brigades of Paul and Baxter. They were hurried to this position when Rhodes' Confederate Division, advancing from the north, threatened the right of Cutler's Brigade. They were soon heavily engaged, being attacked in front and on flank. By a brilliant counter-movement Baxter's Brigade succeeded in capturing three stands of colors and about 700 prisoners of Iverson's Confederate Brigade in the Forney Field, immediately in front of the line of monuments shown here. On this ground General Gabriel R. Paul, in command of the First Brigade, Robinson's Division, was struck by a minie ball which destroyed the sight of both eyes. He lived in this terrible condition for many years after the battle.



**SOLDIERS' NATIONAL MONUMENT.** Dedicated July 1, 1869. The statue—War, History, Peace, Plenty, crowned with Liberty, were executed in Italy under supervision of Randolph Rogers, the distinguished American sculptor. This monument stands on the spot where President Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address.





GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY. Several days after the battle, Hon. David Wills, of Gettysburg, communicated to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, a proposition to provide a suitable place for the permanent burial of the soldiers who died in defense of the Union at Gettysburg. He was authorized to correspond with Governors of various States interested and his efforts resulted in the formation of an organization which was incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania as the "Soldiers' National Cemetery." Under their supervision the plot of seventeen acres on Cemetery Hill was bought and arranged as it now appears. The Cemetery was dedicated November 19 1863; and a prominent part of the exercises was the delivery by President Lincoln of that immortal address "Four-score and seven years ago . . ." familiar to every American.





**THE WHITWORTH BATTERY.** On Seminary Ridge and nearly opposite "Red Patch" the Summer home of the late General C. H. T. Collis, stands a section of a Confederate battery that is of more than ordinary interest. The two guns are Whitworth's of English make, and differ widely in appearance from the other cannon that are mounted all over the field. They are breech-loaders, and are the only guns of that type that were in use in either army at the time. They are heavily rifled, and were claimed to be effective at a range of five miles. They were a marked improvement over the muzzle loaders of that time, could be fired much more rapidly and carried a missile more than twice the distance. The infantry of both armies carried muzzle-loading rifles of the "Springfield" and "Enfield" patterns. They were supplied with paper cartridges and in loading were required to tear the end of the paper with the teeth, pour the powder in gun and with an iron rammer drive down the bullet. The placing of a percussion cap on the pivot completed the preparation for firing. The battery was stationed on Oak Ridge in the fighting of the first day.



**STONE AVENUE.** Looking north toward the Chambersburg pike from Reynolds' Woods. This ridge was the line occupied by a portion of Cutler's Brigade upon entering the fight the first day. To the right is Pennsylvania's contribution to the memory of John Burns. He was a citizen of Gettysburg and had served in the war of 1812. With the outbreak of the civil war he attempted to enlist but was refused on account of advanced age. With the opening of the battle here his opportunity came, and equipped with flint-lock rifle, powder horn and bullet pouch, he joined the ranks of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment. After fighting with them for a time he joined the Second Wisconsin and remained with that regiment until the retreat, when he was left on the field with two severe wounds. He worked his way to town and fully recovered. He was then more than 70 years of age and lived until 1872. A portion of the official report of General Doubleday, which mentions his service, is inscribed on a bronze plate on base of statue.



**THE CHAMBERSBURG PIKE.** From the site of Reynolds' statue shows the ground over which the Confederates advanced to the attack on the first day. The advance of Hill's Corps formed on the ridge by the farm buildings, and in the progress of the battle Archer's Brigade, while attempting to turn the left of the Union position, entered the woods shown on the left of the illustration. Their movements were observed by General Reynolds, who sent Meredith's "Iron Brigade" against them. A terrific conflict followed and resulted in the capture of General Archer and a large number of his men. The glory of this success was marred by the greatest disaster of the day to the Union arms—the death of the brave and lamented Reynolds.



THREE HEROIC SIZE STATUES. The handsome statue of Major General John F. Reynolds was erected by the survivors of his old command, the First Army Corps, and was made of captured cannon that was donated by the State of Pennsylvania. The cavalry under General Buford brought on the battle on the first day, along the Chambersburg pike, and the cannon that projects from the pedestal in the direction his statue is facing is the gun of Calhoun's Battery that fired the opening shot. General Warren was Chief of Engineers of the Union Army. When the Third Corps was attacked at the Devil's Den and Wheat Field, in July 2nd, he rode to Little Round Top. He saw at once the importance of holding this hill, and saw also a column of Confederates, under General Law, advancing to seize it. Being unoccupied by any troops other than the Signal Corps, he hurried to the foot of the hill and detached Vincent's Brigade from the Fifth Corps, ordering them at once to Round Top. Vincent's men had barely time to form a line on the south slope, when they were attacked in force, and a series of desperate encounters followed, resulting in the Union forces remaining in possession of this hill, which was unquestionably the key to the whole position.





THE WHEAT FIELD.—This view is from Wible's Woods on the south side and shows the Wheat Field, famous in the history of Gettysburg—the "Whirlpool of the Battle." This was one of the most hotly contested parts of the field. It was fought over six times during the afternoon of July 2nd, and was strewn with dead and wounded of both sides. During the progress of the fighting here thirteen brigades, representing four corps of the Union army, were engaged in the Wheat Field, the strip of woods on the side and at Devil's Den. They lost in killed, wounded and missing, 4133. Opposed to them on the Confederate side were six brigades of Longstreet's Corps, who lost a total of 2822. It must be remembered that a Confederate Regiment had from 40 to 50 per cent. more men than those of the Union army. The Confederate commander pursued the wise policy of putting new forces into old regiments, thus keeping them recruited, instead of organizing new regiments, as was done in the North. This difference in the strength of the subdivisions of the two armies should be borne in mind when we come to consider them as they contended with each other.

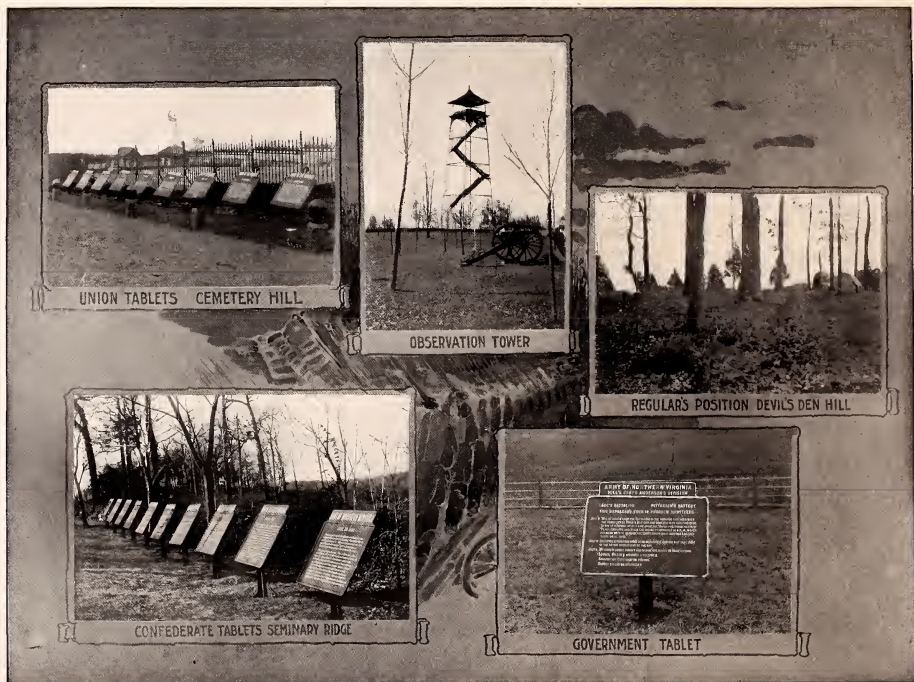




WEST CONFEDERATE AVENUE. This view looking north along the avenue in the direction of McMillan's Woods shows that portion of the Confederate line where the artillery was massed. This position is exactly opposite the National Cemetery and is considered higher than that portion of the Confederate line that lies to the south. This was an elegant position, the gunners being protected by the timber and by the stone wall that ran along the entire front. Many of the guns are pointed in the direction of the "Copse of Trees" along the Union line which is within easy range, and suggest the part they played in the effort to demolish the artillery and demoralize the Union infantry, previous to Pickett's charge. Their commanding position had its disadvantages also. The old trees which are still standing bear evidence of the storm of shot and shell that fell among them. The old oak standing on the edge of the avenue was shot through by a shell about fifteen feet from the ground and the marks are yet plainly visible. Farther west in the woods are irregular earthworks, thrown up by the Confederate infantry as a protection against this artillery fire.



CENTER SQUARE. GETTYSBURG, PA.—Looking south to Baltimore Street. Gettysburg, the county seat of Adams County, Pennsylvania, is located eight miles north of the Mason and Dixon line, in a surrounding distinctly agricultural. It was ordained as a borough in 1806, and presents the characteristics of so many of the old Pennsylvania towns—a large open square in the center. It contained a population of 2100 in 1863, now increased to nearly 5000.



**THE COMMISSION'S WORK.** One of the important features of the work of the National Park Commission was the construction of five steel observation towers at prominent places on the field from which visitors can have a perfect view of all the important places. Since July 1893, they have constructed thirty-four miles of Telford avenues, fifty-two miles of avenue fencing, built of gaspipe rails and locust posts; about thirteen miles of post and rail fencing; twenty miles of paved gutters. Ten miles of stone walls have been rebuilt at locations where stone walls existed at the time of the battle; 417 cannon have been mounted; 454 iron tablets have been erected, and 17,100 trees have been planted. These trees are planted on ground that was covered with trees at the time of the battle. The Government now owns about 2530 acres of land on the battlefield. The rows of iron tablets give the itineraries of both armies from June 29th to July 7th, inclusive.





**OAK RIDGE AND MUMASBURG ROAD.** This view from the east side is a glimpse from the plain that was occupied by the Eleventh Corps. To the right appears one of the substantial steel observation towers, of which five have been erected at different places on the field. The wide range of observation from their top fully justifies the climb.



**FROM OAK RIDGE—THE ELEVENTH CORPS LINE.** The Eleventh Corps reached the field shortly after noon while the entire First Corps was in position on Seminary Ridge, battling furiously to hold their position in the face of overwhelming odds. Their principal danger was that of being surrounded by Ewell's Confederates, who were advancing from the north and northeast. Shurz's and Barlow's divisions were hurried through the town and were formed on the open fields to the north, while Steinwehr's division occupied and fortified Cemetery Hill as a rallying point. The advance divisions were exposed to a short range fire from Carter's Confederate artillery battalion posted on Oak Ridge, their position was untenable from the start, and after vigorous and repeated assaults the troops were driven through the town in considerable confusion, the Eleventh Corps losing about 2500 prisoners in the streets. The line of monuments along Howard Avenue show in above illustration; the county Almshouse buildings are in the center background.





ON CULP'S HILL. Culp's Hill affords many picturesque bits of scenery. The group shown above are along the east side, on East Confederate Avenue. Rock Creek shows among the trees in the upper left photograph, and the handsome stone arch bridge gives an idea of the substantial constructive work that is being done under the supervision of the National Park Commission. The history of Culp's Hill is replete with anecdotes of interest. Here the Maryland organizations of both sides fought face to face, in some instances brother against brother. Here also was the scene of the pathetic story of young Culp. A nephew of the owner of the hill, he had gone south some years before the war, took up the cause of his friends and associates, and came North to meet death amid the familiar scenes of his boyhood. His body was never identified, and was buried among the unknown.



**CONFEDERATE AVENUE.** At a number of places along the established line the Confederates had thrown up defensive barriers as if expecting return attacks on the part of the Union troops. This view from the north side of Spangler's Woods shows the course of the avenue towards McMillan's Woods. To the left the mounted cannon are fronted by the original lunettes.



**BARLOW'S KNOLL.** The extreme right of the line of battle on the first day. Here among the infantry was positioned Battery G, Fourth United States Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Wilkeson. The fire of thirty-six Confederate cannon was turned on this position and the battery suffered severely, Wilkeson's leg being almost severed by a shell. He completed the amputation with his own hands and a penknife. The Knoll was finally captured and during the night the brave Wilkeson crawled back to the Almshouse Buildings where he died. General Barlow, who was severely wounded here, fell into the hands of the Confederates. The flag floating from this elevation is maintained by the Seventeenth Connecticut Regiment Association.





**THE THIRD DAY'S BATTLE.** General Lee's plans for the second day had failed. While he had inflicted enormous losses upon the Union army he had not succeeded in driving it from any important position. A council of war that night decided on an attack upon the Union center as the principal feature of the coming day. General Meade also held council with his corps commanders, and it was resolved by them to "stay and fight it out." The battle was resumed at daybreak by the Twelfth Corps moving against the Confederates in possession of their works on Culp's Hill. After seven hours' hard fighting they succeeded in driving them out. Silence reigned over the field, to be broken shortly after noon by the

signal guns which precipitated the most terrific artillery duel of the war, perhaps the most so ever heard by mortal man. Nearly three hundred cannon sent forth their missiles of death, the air was burdened with hissing shot and bursting shell. The fire of the Confederate guns was centered on General Hancock's position, the Union left center, the intention being to demoralize that position in advance of the infantry charge. About three o'clock the firing became less active, the Confederate infantry was preparing for action. To Pickett's division of Longstreet's Corps was mainly committed the perilous task of breaking the Union line. Supported on the left by Heth's division and on the right by a portion

of Anderson's, numbering in all about 15,000 men, they emerged from the wooded crevices in dense columns, with a frontage of nearly a mile, and struck at the umbrella-shaped line of the Union army, at a distance of eight-tenths of a mile distant. The Confederates immediately they came in view poured their shot and canister were poured upon the Union ranks. Never was a grander sight, nor more terrible, witnessed in the ranks of the Union army. The Union rank was decimated; the remnants were broken and fled quickly; they reached the line





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Our illustration is a view from the observation tower on Hancock Avenue, and shows the portion of the Union position that received the front of Pickett's charge. To the left

in the background the figure 1 indicates Little Round Top. 2—Big Round Top. 3—General Meade's Equestrian Statue. 4—The copse of trees, the landmark against which the center of Pickett's charge was directed, and on the left side the High-Water Mark Monument. 5—The stone which forms the "Angle." 6—Hancock Avenue, running South toward Round Tops. 7 and 8 on the extreme right show the Emmitsburg road, the Codori Buildings and the monuments that mark the advance line of Sickles' troops on the second day. 9—Near the center shows the monuments in the wheatfield. 10—Mead Avenue. 12—Penna. State Monument.



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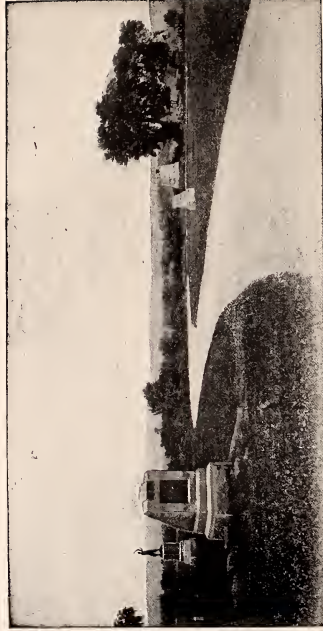
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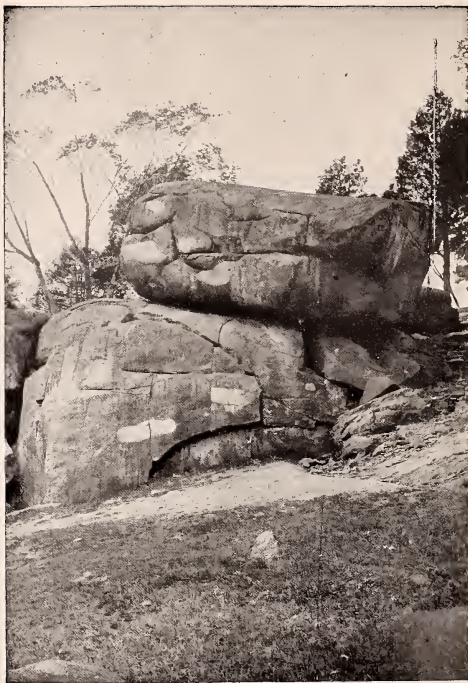
**MINNESOTA MEMORIAL.** — On Hancock Ave. On the afternoon of July 2nd 1863 Sickles' Third Corps advanced from this line to the Emmitsburg road. Eight companies of the First Minnesota Regiment numbering 262 men were sent to this place to support a battery upon Sickles' repulse, as his men were passing here in confused retreat. The two Confederate Brigades in pursuit were crossing the line. The Minnesota men were ordered to charge and they did so with great rapidity. The charge was made down the slope at full speed through the concentrated fire of the enemy and the charge was instantly made down the slope as it was crossing the small brook in the low ground. There the remnant of the eight companies nearly surrounded by the enemy held its entire force at bay for a considerable time and then it retired on the approach of the reserve. The charge accomplished its purpose and the enemy was repulsed. The Minnesota Regiment lost 17 men killed and 47 wounded. The charge was 215 killed and wounded more than 83 per cent. Forty-seven men were still in line and no man missing. For self-sacrificing, desperate valor this charge has no parallel in any war. The next day the regiment participated in the repelling of Pickett's charge losing 17 more men killed and wounded.



THE ANGLE.—The established line of battle naturally conformed to the shape of the stone fences which separated the fields. Associated as it is with the greatest charge of modern warfare, the name has gone down in history. The little scroll monument marks the spot where the Confederate General Armistead fell.



FORTY-FOURTH AND TWELFTH NEW YORK MONUMENT.—This is the largest and most costly of the regimental monuments. General Daniel Butterfield was the first colonel of the 44th and it was due to the liberality of his widow that the erection of this handsome monument was made possible. From its top a wide stretch of battle-field can be seen. Big Round Top, crowned by a steel observatory, and the monument to the right is the monument to the 44th N. Y., marking the spot where Colonel Patrick O'Rourke was killed.



THE HANGING ROCK—DEVIL'S DEN, is estimated to weigh 600 tons, and it seems to be insecure in its lodgement. Comet-shaped marks, yet visible, show where bullets struck. Particles of lead adhered to the rocks, and in time became oxidized through the action of the weather, and ran down over the face. For years before the war it had been common practice to cut inscriptions on the rocks. Acting on the argument that it would continue to be done while the suggestion remained, the names have been carefully removed. Hence the fresh chisel marks that show on the rocks in our illustration.



STATUE OF GENERAL WELLS, West Confederate Avenue. As a Major of the First Vermont Cavalry Regiment General Wells participated in the Farnsworth Cavalry charge on the left flank. The bronze plate on base represents that charge.



This memorial in the Soldiers' National Cemetery, to President Lincoln, ornamented with his bust and bronze plates containing his Gettysburg speech, was erected in 1911 in pursuance to Act of Congress of 1893 appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose.

## Lincoln's Address

Delivered at Gettysburg, Pa., Nov. 19, 1863

**F**OURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion (that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain) that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.





**STATUE OF GENERAL SEDGWICK.** This monument was erected by the State of Connecticut in 1913 in honor of a distinguished son who commanded the Sixth Corps in the battle of Gettysburg, and who gave his life in service of his country at Spottsylvania, in 1864.



**GENERAL GEORGE S. GREENE.** This statue was erected by the State of New York in recognition of the services of General Greene in the Gettysburg Battle. In command of a brigade of New York troops, the fate of the Union army depended on their stubborn and successful stand on Culp's Hill on the evening of the second day. General Greene was a native of Rhode Island, born in 1801, and at the great age of 93 years was present and delivered an address at a reunion of his brigade on Culp's Hill. He died in 1899.



**CULP'S HILL LOOKING WEST.** Culp's Hill was the part of the line assigned to the Twelfth Corps, Union Army, upon their arrival on the field late on the first day. They at once set about fortifying their naturally strong position, and by morning of the second day had finished a line of earthworks which ran the entire length of the hill and which remain in good condition to this time. During the second day's battle, when the Third Corps was hard pressed on the Union left, the greater part of the Twelfth was sent to their assistance, leaving Greene's New York Brigade to guard the long line of entrenchments. Johnson's Division of Confederates attacked this position on the evening of the second and after hard fighting gained some advantages. They occupied a portion of the works and penetrated as far as the Baltimore Pike, and were in a position to inflict incalculable damage on the Union forces; but Johnson, fearing that in the night he had gotten into a trap, decided to fall back to the earthworks until morning. By morning the remainder of the Twelfth Corps had returned, the battle was resumed there at daylight, and after seven hours of fighting the Twelfth Corps succeeded in re-establishing their line. On the right of the picture the Second Maryland Monument shows.



**HOWARD AVENUE.** From a point near Barlow's Knoll our view looks west along the line of Eleventh Corps monuments. Their position here was exposed to a severe fire from Oak Ridge on the right, and being assailed on flank and in front by heavy forces of infantry they were forced back through town after a desperate resistance.



PENNSYLVANIA STATUES. The Keystone State erected during the summer of 1915 heroic size statues to the memory of division commanders who directed troops in important conflicts of the battle. To the left General A. A. Humphreys, who commanded the Second Division Third Corps, in its position on Emmitsburg road and conducted the masterful retreat to the main line. In the centre General Alexander Hays, whose troops held firm against the pressure of the left of Pickett's charge. The figure to the right represents General John W. Geary, whose name is inseparably connected with the long struggle on Culp's Hill the morning of July 3rd 1863. He afterwards was governor of Pennsylvania





**BRONZE RELIEF PLATES ON NEW YORK STATE MONUMENT.** Around the base of the New York State Monument are the bronze reliefs that are shown above. That on the front represents the wounding of General Sickles. It is numbered 4 in our illustration. Shown in the Group are Generals Sickles, J. B. Carr, J. H. H. Ward, S. K. Zook, C. K. Graham, R. B. Ayres, S. H. Weed and Col. H. E. Tremain. The obverse plate, numbered 2, shows Generals H. W. Slocum, A. Pleasanton, J. S. Wadsworth, G. S. Greene, H. J. Hunt, J. J. Bartlett, D. A. Russell, A. Shaler, and Col. H. A. Barnum. That on the right and numbered 1 pictures the death of Major-General John F. Reynolds, and shown around are Generals A. Doubleday, A. Von Steinwehr, J. C. Robinson, F. C. Barlow, and Col. F. C. Devin. On the left number 3 represents the wounding of Major-General W. S. Hancock and shows also Generals D. Butterfield, C. K. Warren, J. Kilpatrick and A. S. Webb.





**INTERESTING VIEWS.** There is yet standing on Culp's Hill and other of the wooded parts of the field the old trees that show the effects of the terrific musketry fire of more than fifty-eight years ago. Many of the trees on Culp's Hill have the blazed side like that in the illustration, having been struck by hundreds of bullets. It is stated that trees and limbs of some size were cut off by minie balls. During the fighting of the second day, a twelve-pound solid shot imbedded itself in the trunk of the cherry tree at the Sherpy house. It was for years an object of curiosity to tourists. The ravages of time have almost destroyed this rugged old battle-mark. Nothing remains now but several feet of the stump, protected by a canopy roof. The house shows the marks of hundreds of bullets, while the old barn was burned during the battle of the second day.



GEN. SCHIMMELFENNIG'S HIDING PLACE



REYNOLDS' HOME



MEMORIAL CHURCH

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS.** The little stone house on the Emmitsburg road, the borough line is shown to tourists as the place where General Reynolds' body was carried after his tragic death on the first day. It was prepared for burial here and interred at his old home at Lancaster. The hiding-place of General Schimmelfennig was at the old Garlach home at the foot of Baltimore hill. He commanded a division of the Eleventh Corps and during the retreat on the first day was cornered in a blind alley in the rear of the lot; his horse was disabled and he attempted to reach Baltimore street. Finding the pursuing Confederates already there he crawled into the entrance of the culvert in the Garlach yard and stayed there until evening. After dark he made his way to the woodshed, and there concealed behind the rows of wood remained until the morning of July 4th. His presence was known to the family, but on account of the close proximity of the Confederates they were only able to supply him with bread and water on the first evening. The board fence in the illustration is pointed out to all tourists. The original boards show dozens of bullet marks. The sycamore tree across the alley sheltered a confederate sharpshooter who was finally killed by the Union sharpshooters from Cemetery Hill. A sign on the other side states that the fence is preserved as a courtesy to visitors. The Memorial Church, corner Baltimore and High streets, has hundreds of memorial tablets in vestibule.



